# INFORMATION LETTER

Not for Publication — NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION — For Members Only

No. 1083 — Washington, D. C. — April 27, 1946


**Association Mails M-81**

The Civilian Production Administration issued an amended Order M-81 on April 23 thus formally correcting certain errors and omissions that occurred in the March 1 issue, bringing the order in line with the policies that had been established through the granting of appeals. The errors and omissions were noted in the LETTER of March 16. Among other changes contained in the amended order, which the Association mailed to the membership on April 25, are the following:

A provision allowing packers a choice of 1941 or 1945 as a base period for calculating their 1946 packing quota.

Packers of beans with tomato sauce (other than for U. S. Army export or U. S. Navy offshore use) have been given an option of using plate containing 1.25 pounds of tin per base box for solder parts instead of 0.50 pound plate. However, if this option is exercised, a pack must be limited to 50 percent of a base year instead of 100 percent when 0.50 pound tinplate is used for the soldered parts.

Food products of a seasonal and perishable nature which heretofore were restricted to a monthly use of not more than 10 percent of the annual quota, may now be packed unrestricted by monthly percentages.

The base period for frozen fruits packed in 30 lb. cans, except cherries, is changed from 1944 to 1945.

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The Association has just received a new supply of INFORMATION LETTER binders. These will be furnished to members on request at a charge of $1.15 each, which covers cost to the Association, plus postage. Please address requests to Edgar C. Kellogg, National Canners Association, 1739 H St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

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OPA, on Friday, issued a call for the Canned Fruit and Vegetable Industry Advisory Committee to meet in Washington on May 20 to discuss the proposed 1946 pricing program for canned fruits and vegetables. Howard T. Cumming, Curtice Brothers Co., Rochester, N. Y., is chairman of the OPA group.

# N.C.A. Committees Appointed

Appointments to Association committees as made by President Fred A. Stare are announced below. In connection with these appointments President Stare states:

"The Board of Directors, by its approval of the report of the Committee on Committees at the meeting of the Board on February 3, in Atlantic City, established policies to govern committee appointments and criteria to be used in the selection of personnel. Necessarily, these policies and criteria were stated in general terms, but, together with the provisions in the By-laws relating to committees, they gave the President of the Association a welcome and more definite basis on which to make committee appointments.

### Effort to Carry Out Board Policy on Committees

"The appointments as now announced followed an intensive study of the committee set-up and they represent an earnest effort to carry out the policies established by the Board. Underlying all appointments was the purpose to combine the service of experienced committee workers with that of others having less experience in Association committee work.

"By its action at the February meeting the Board terminated the Advisory Board and the Interim, Rationing, and Social Security Committees. The Board authorized 13 standing committees in addition to the Executive and Finance Committees provided for in the Association By-laws, making a total of 15 standing committees. It also authorized five special committees, four of which were carried over from 1945.

### Standing and Special Committees Authorized for 1946

"Thirteen of the 15 committees authorized as standing committees served in a similar capacity in 1945. One (Fishery Products) was a special committee in 1945, and another (Consumer Complaint) is an entirely new committee.

"As the special committees are assigned specific jobs upon completion of which the committees are terminated, chief attention in the appointment problem was given to the personnel of the standing committees.

"The 13 standing committees carried over from 1945 had in that year 184 members, of whom 117 were retained on these committees for 1946, while 53 new members were named. The Fishery Products Committee with 10 members was established as a standing committee, also the Consumer Complaint Committee with 6 members. Altogether, the 15 standing committees appointed now have 186

members. The special committees have 48 members, making a grand total of 234.

"In addition, there are three advisory committees appointed to serve in a consultative capacity to the Board Apportionment, Labeling and Scientific Research Committees, respectively, with a total membership of 52.

"A total of 165 individuals in the Association's membership are serving on the standing and special committees and an additional 26 individuals are serving on advisory committees.

"The full purpose of the policy on committee appointments can not be accomplished in one year by a single set of appointments. This year's appointments, it is believed, represent a definite step toward bringing into effect the recommendations made by the Committee on Committees."

Along with the Committee appointments there is presented below a full list of the 1946 officers of the Association, members of the Administrative Council, and the Board of Directors, so that canner-members may have in one issue the complete official personnel of the Association.

## OFFICERS

President—F. A. Stare, Columbus Foods Corp., Columbus, Wis.
1st Vice president—Emil Rutz, Schuckl & Co., Inc., Sunnyvale, Calif.
2nd Vice president—A. W. Eames, California Packing Corp., San Francisco, Calif.
Treasurer—Frank E. Gorrell, National Canners Association, Washington, D. C.
Secretary—Carlos Campbell, National Canners Association, Washington, D. C.

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Robert Baker, Baker Canning Co., Theresa, Wis.
C. R. Barnhart, Winorr Canning Co., Circleville, Ohio.
W. E. Beach, McKeon Canning Co., Inc., Burbank, Calif.
Luke Beckman, The Beckman & Gast Co., St. Henry, Ohio.
F. A. Blankenship, Good Canning Co., Fort Smith, Ark.
J. J. Bogdanovich, French Sardine Co., Terminal Island, Calif.
E. M. Brennan, P. E. Harris & Co., Seattle, Wash.
Ralph M. Butterfield, Eaton Canning Co., Eaton, Ind.
L. J. Campodonico, Drew Canning Co., Ltd., Campbell, Calif.
Henry P. Cannon II, H. P. Cannon & Son, Inc., Bridgeville, Del.
E. C. Christensen, Christensen Products Co., Weslaco, Tex.
S. R. Clevenger, Bush Bros. & Co., Dandridge, Tenn.
A. E. Coddington, Quality Products Co., Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.
William N. Colonna, John W. Taylor Packing Co., Inc., Hallwood, Va.
Ben F. Counter, Fort Lupton Canning Co., Fort Lupton, Colo.
H. T. Cumming, Curtice Bros. Co., Rochester, N. Y.
W. F. Dietrich, Minnesota Valley Canning Co., Le Sueur, Minn.
Wm. R. Eddington, Eddington Canning Co., Springville, Utah.
Robert Flowers, Mitchell Canneries, Thomasville, Ga.
Wm. H. Foster, Foster & Wood Canning Co., Lodi, Calif.
S. E. W. Friel, Jr., S. E. W. Friel, Queenstown, Md.
Robert A. Friend, Friend Bros., Inc., Melrose, Mass.
W. T. Dixon Gibbs, Gibbs & Co., Inc., Baltimore, Md.
Clark Hagan, Sac City Canning Corp., Sac City, Iowa.
George H. Hall, George H. Hall & Sons, Inc., Dexter, Maine.
John R. Hinton, Blundon & Hinton, Reedville, Va.
Scott A. Holman, Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago, Ill.
H. J. Humphrey, Birds Eye-Snider Division of General Foods Corporation, New York, N. Y.
Earle Johnson, Gerber Products Co., Fremont, Mich.
F. Lowden Jones, Walla Walla Canning Co., Walla Walla, Wash.
A. D. Kennedy, Crosse & Blackwell Co., Baltimore, Md.
Cassius L. Kirk, Bozeman Canning Co., Bozeman, Mont.
M. E. Knouse, Knouse Corp., Peach Glen, Pa.
H. D. Landes, Pleasant Grove Canning Co., Pleasant Grove, Utah.
N. J. Lau, Clyman Canning Co., Clyman, Wis.
Moses P. Lawrence, North Lubec Mfg. & Canning Co., North Lubec, Maine.
R. G. Lucks, California Packing Corp., San Francisco, Calif.
H. E. MacConaughey, Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Ltd., San Francisco, Calif.
C. J. Meister, Fairmont Canning Co., Fairmont, Minn.
G. B. Morrill, Jr., Burnham & Morrill Co., Portland, Maine.
K. H. Nelson, Otoe Food Products Co., Nebraska City, Nebr.
J. B. Park, Brandywine Mushroom Corp., West Chester, Pa.
Harold Patterson, Lyndonville Canning Co., Lyndonville, N. Y.
Guy E. Pollock, Marshall Canning Co., Marshalltown, Iowa.
Louis Ratzesberger, Illinois Canning Co., Hoopeston, Ill.
Chester A. Ray, New Era Canning Co., New Era, Mich.
L. L. Recker, Adams Packing Coop., Canning Div., Auburndale, Fla.
Kenneth N. Rider, Kenneth N. Rider Co., Trafalgar, Ind.
Walter Scheid, Loudon Div. of Standard Brands, Napoleon, Ohio.
Louis H. Schlecht, Rossville Packing Co., Rossville, Ill.
A. D. Schwaner, F. M. Ball & Co., Oakland, Calif.
C. Courtney Seabrook, Deerfield Packing Corp., Bridgeton, N. J.
O. E. Snider, Blue Lake Producers Coop., Salem, Ore.
K. K. Soule, Monmouth Canning Co., Portland, Maine.
C. B. Spencer, Spencer Packing Co., Lebanon, Ore.
John Speyer, Baldwin Packers, Ltd., San Francisco, Calif.
Marcus L. Urann, Cranberry Canners, Inc., Hanson, Mass.
William Varney, Varney Canning, Inc., Roy, Utah.
Alan R. Warehime, Hanover Canning Co., Hanover, Pa.
Ed Watson, PictSweet Foods, Inc., Mt. Vernon, Wash.
L. J. Weix, Oconomowoc Canning Co., Oconomowoc, Wis.
S. G. Wimmer, S. G. Wimmer & Son, Christiansburg, Va.

## ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

Marc C. Hutchinson, *Chairman*, Michigan Fruit Canners, Inc., Fennville, Mich.
H. K. Bachelder, Ladoga Canning Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
H. J. Barnes, Kaysville Canning Corp., Kaysville, Utah.
E. C. Christensen, Christensen Products Co., Weslaco, Texas.
E. B. Cosgrove, Minnesota Valley Canning Co., Le Sueur, Minn.
H. T. Cumming, Curtice Bros. Co., Rochester, N. Y.
S. B. Cutright, Illinois Canning Co., Hoopeston, Ill.
W. F. Dietrich, Minnesota Valley Canning Co., Le Sueur, Minn.
A. C. Dorrance, Campbell Soup Co., Camden, N. J.
Ralph O. Dulany, John H. Dulany & Son, Fruitland, Md.
A. W. Eames, California Packing Corp., San Francisco, Calif.
A. T. Flynn, Reid, Murdoch & Co., Chicago, Ill.
H. K. Funderburg, Rock Valley Canning Co., Belvidere, Ill.
Frank Gerber, Gerber Products Co., Fremont, Mich.
Walter L. Graefe, Pomona Products Co., Griffin, Ga.
H. E. Gray, Barron-Gray Packing Co., San Jose, Calif.
Frank A. Harding, Wm. Underwood Co., Watertown, Mass.
G. Sherwin Haxton, Haxton Canning Co., Oakfield, N. Y.
Scott A. Holman, Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago, Ill.
H. F. Krimendahl, Stokely-Van Camp, Inc., Celina, Ohio.
William C. Kunzman, Kuner-Empson Co., Brighton, Colo.
C. E. Lindsey, Lakeland Highlands Canning Co., Highland City, Fla.
Carl N. Lovegren, United States Products Corp., Ltd., San Jose, Calif.
R. G. Lucks, California Packing Corp., San Francisco, Calif.
H. E. MacConaughey, Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Ltd., San Francisco, Calif.
G. B. Morrill, Jr., Burnham & Morrill Co., Portland, Maine.
Art Oppenheimer, Marshall Canning Co., Marshalltown, Iowa.

Robert C. Paulus, Paulus Bros. Packing Co., Salem, Ore.
Ralph Polk, Jr., The Polk Co., Tampa, Fla.
Chester A. Ray, New Era Canning Co., New Era, Mich.
E. N. Richmond, Richmond-Chase Co., San Jose, Calif.
H. N. Riley, H. J. Heinz Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Emil Rutz, Schuckl & Co., Inc., Sunnyvale, Calif.
F. A. Stare, Columbus Foods Corp., Columbus, Wis.
John B. Stokely, Stokely-Van Camp, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.
J. B. Weix, Oconomowoc Canning Co., Oconomowoc, Wis.
Paul H. Wolf, Roach-Indiana Corp., Gwynneville, Ind.

## STANDING COMMITTEES

### Adjustment Committee

#### *New England States*

Fred E. Jewett, *Chairman;* G. S. & F. E. Jewett, Norridgewock, Maine
T. S. Bird, Medomak Canning Co., Rockland, Maine.
Moses B. Pike, Holmes Packing Corp., Eastport, Maine.

#### *Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and Ozark Territory*

Morton Steinhart, *Chairman;* Otoe Food Products Co., Nebraska City, Nebr.
F. L. Stockton, Marshfield Supply Co., Marshfield, Mo.

#### *Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Tennessee and Kentucky*

W. W. Wilder, *Chairman;* Clyde Kraut Co., Clyde, Ohio.
Rodney H. Koontz, Gaston Canning Co., Gaston, Ind.
John J. Porter, East Jordan Canning Co., East Jordan, Mich.

#### *Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania and Virginia*

T. Stran Summers, *Chairman;* Chas. G. Summers, Jr. Inc., New Freedom, Pa.
J. Oscar Hunt, Edgar F. Hurff Co., Swedesboro, N. J.
D. Thompson Swing, Ridgely, Md.

#### *New York*

R. W. Comstock, *Chairman;* Comstock Canning Corp., Newark, N. Y.
William E. Halstead, Halstead Canning Co., Inc., Cortland, N. Y.
F. L. Shannon, W. N. Clark Co., Rochester, N. Y.

#### *Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota*

Henry M. Seippel, *Chairman;* Central Wisconsin Canneries, Inc., Beaver Dam, Wis.
John L. Albright, Columbus Foods Corp., Columbus, Wis.
G. A. Borg, Northland Canning Co., Cokato, Minn.

#### *Utah, Montana, Colorado, and Idaho*

Joseph F. Barker, *Chairman;* Utah Canning Co., Ogden, Utah.
Reynold H. Peterson, Big Horn Canning Co., Cowley, Wyo.
Wesley Jense, Pleasant Grove Canning Co., Pleasant Grove, Utah.

#### *Southern States*

J. S. Cafiero, *Chairman;* L. P. Maggioni & Co., Savannah, Ga.
A. C. Ketzler, Bordo Products Co., Inc., Winter Haven, Florida.
Fondren Mitchell, Mitchell Canneries, Thomasville, Ga.

#### *Texas*

William F. Gohlke, *Chairman;* Walker's Austex Chili Co., Austin, Texas.
R. C. Hausinger, Texas Food Products Co., Mission, Texas.
S. C. Freed, Freed Packing Co., Crystal City, Texas.

### Consumer Complaint

Dan Gerber, *Chairman,* Gerber Products Co., Fremont, Michigan.
Fred Drew, Drew Canning Co., Campbell, Calif.
E. R. Elwell, Burnham & Morrill Co., Portland, Maine.
J. A. Green, Pacific American Fisheries, Inc., South Bellingham, Wash.
C. J. Meister, Fairmont Canning Co., Fairmont, Minn.
A. T. Williams, French Sardine Co., Inc., Terminal Island, Calif.

### Executive

W. F. Dietrich, *Chairman,* Minnesota Valley Canning Co., Le Sueur, Minn.
E. C. Christensen, Christensen Products Co., Weslaco, Texas.
H. T. Cumming, Curtice Bros. Co., Rochester, N. Y.
R. G. Lucks, California Packing Corp., San Francisco, Calif.
G. B. Morrill, Jr., Burnham & Morrill Co., Portland, Maine.
Chester A. Ray, New Era Canning Co., New Era, Mich.

### Finance

G. Sherwin Haxton, *Chairman,* Haxton Canning Co., Oakfield, N. Y.
H. K. Bachelder, Ladoga Canning Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
H. J. Barnes, Kaysville Canning Corp., Kaysville, Utah.
E. B. Cosgrove, Minnesota Valley Canning Co., Le Sueur, Minn.
S. B. Cutright, Illinois Canning Co., Hoopeston, Ill.
A. C. Dorrance, Campbell Soup Co., Camden, N. J.
Ralph O. Dulany, John H. Dulany & Son, Fruitland, Md.
A. W. Eames, California Packing Corp., San Francisco, Calif.
A. T. Flynn, Reid, Murdoch & Co., Chicago, Ill.
H. K. Funderburg, Rock Valley Canning Co., Belvidere, Ill.
Frank Gerber, Gerber Products Co., Fremont, Michigan.
Walter L. Graefe, Pomona Products Co., Griffin, Ga.
H. E. Gray, Barron-Gray Packing Co., San Jose, Calif.
Frank A. Harding, Wm. Underwood Co., Watertown, Mass.
Scott A. Holman, Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago, Ill.
Marc C. Hutchinson, Michigan Fruit Canners, Inc., Fennville, Mich.
H. F. Krimendahl, Stokely-Van Camp, Inc., Celina, Ohio.
William C. Kunzman, Kuner-Empson Co., Brighton, Colo.
C. E. Lindsey, Lakeland Highlands Canning Co., Highland City, Fla.
Carl N. Lovegren, United States Products Corp., Ltd., San Jose, Calif.
H. E. MacConaughey, Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Ltd., San Francico, Calif.
Art Oppenheimer, Marshall Canning Co., Marshalltown, Iowa.
Robert C. Paulus, Paulus Bros. Packing Co., Salem, Ore.
Ralph Polk, Jr., The Polk Co., Tampa, Fla.
E. N. Richmond, Richmond-Chase Co., San Jose, Calif.
H. N. Riley, H. J. Heinz Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Emil Rutz, Schuckl & Co., Inc., Sunnyvale, Calif.
F. A. Stare, Columbus Foods Corp., Columbus, Wis.
John B. Stokely, Stokely-Van Camp, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.
J. B. Weix, Oconomowoc Canning Co., Oconomowoc, Wis.
Paul H. Wolf, Roach-Indiana Corp., Gwynneville, Ind.

### Fish

E. M. Brennan, *Chairman,* P. E. Harris & Co., Seattle, Wash.
Harry A. Irving, Carmel Canning Co., San Francisco, Calif.
Julian McPhillips, Southern Shell Fish Co., Inc., Harvey, La.
Montgomery Phister, Van Camp Sea Food Co., Inc., Terminal Island, Calif.
T. F. Sandoz, Columbia River Packers Assn., Astoria, Ore.
D. T. Saxby, California Packing Corp., San Francisco, Calif.
Howard Scott, Pacific American Fisheries, Inc., South Bellingham, Wash.
Milroy Warren, R. J. Peacock Canning Co., Lubec, Maine.
A. T. Williams, French Sardine Co., Terminal Island, Calif.
E. E. Willkie, Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago, Ill.

### Home Economics

Henry P. Taylor, *Chairman,* Taylor & Caldwell, Inc., Walkerton, Va.
W. E. Beach, McKeon Canning Co., Burbank, Calif.
Kenneth Boucher, Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Ltd., San Francisco, Calif.
H. T. Cumming, Curtice Bros. Co., Rochester, N. Y.
W. Ennis Parker, Pomona Products Co., Griffin, Ga.

Ray N. Peterson, Stokely-Van Camp, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.
Wilmot P. Rogers, California Packing Corp., San Francisco, Calif.
Clarence M. Walters, Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago, Ill.

### Labeling*

E. B. Cosgrove, *Chairman*, Minnesota Valley Canning Co., Le Sueur, Minn.
John L. Baxter, H. C. Baxter & Bro., Brunswick, Maine.
A. E. Coddington, Quality Products Co., Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.
L. T. Dee, Utah Canning Co., Ogden, Utah.
John Dodds, Schucki & Co., Inc., Sunnyvale, Calif.
A. T. Flynn, Reid, Murdoch & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Frank Gerber, Gerber Products Co., Fremont, Mich.
W. W. Giddings, Polk Packing Assn., Winter Haven, Fla.
William Harcourt, Filice & Perrelli Canning Co., Richmond, Calif.
William C. Kunzman, Kuner-Empson Co., Brighton, Colo.
N. J. Lau, Clyman Canning Co., Clyman, Wis.
F. J. Miller, Curtice Bros. Co., Rochester, N. Y.
W. Ennis Parker, Pomona Products Co., Griffin, Ga.
Ray N. Peterson, Stokely-Van Camp, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.
E. I. Pitkin, Eugene Fruit Growers Assn., Inc., Salem, Ore.
Wilmot P. Rogers, California Packing Corp., San Francisco, Calif.
James M. Shriver, B. F. Shriver Co., Westminster, Md.
Clarence M. Walters, Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago, Ill.

### Legislative

Walter L. Graefe, *Chairman*, Pomona Products Co., Griffin, Ga.
H. K. Bachelder, Ladoga Canning Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
S. R. Clevenger, Bush Bros. & Co., Dandridge, Tenn.
Berkeley Davis, Rogers Canning Co., Milton, Ore.
H. E. Gray, Barron-Gray Packing Co., San Jose, Calif.
Fred C. Heinz, H. J. Heinz Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Harry A. Irving, Carmel Canning Co., San Francisco, Calif.
Otto Lowe, Eastern Shore of Virginia Packers Assn., Cape Charles, Va.
John F. McGovern, Minnesota Valley Canning Co., Le Sueur, Minn.
Julian McPhillips, Southern Shell Fish Co., Inc., Harvey, La.
Elvon Musick, Pineapple Growers Assn. of Hawaii, San Francisco, Calif.
John F. O'Hara, Davis Bros. Fisheries, Inc., Gloucester, Mass.
M. C. Peters, Floridagold Citrus Corp., Lake Alfred, Fla.
Stanley Powell, California Packing Corp., San Francisco, Calif.

* Appointments to the Advisory Technical Committe of the Labeling Committee have not been completed and will be announced in a later issue.

J. O. Smith, Texas Canners Assn., Weslaco, Texas.
W. B. Stokely, Stokely-Van Camp, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.
O. L. Teagarden, The J. Weller Co., Oak Harbor, Ohio.
Douglas C. Townson, Curtice Bros. Co., Rochester, N. Y.
Clarence M. Walters, Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago, Ill.
J. B. Welx, Oconomowoc Canning Co., Oconomowoc, Wis.
Oliver G. Willits, Campbell Soup Co., Camden, N. J.
A. W. Wittig, Port Ashton Packing Co., Seattle, Wash.
A. Welby Young, Mississippi Valley Canning Co., Osceola, Ark.

### Raw Products

H. J. Barnes, *Chairman*, Kaysville Canning Corp., Kaysville, Utah.
J. D. Barnard, Minnesota Valley Canning Co., Le Sueur, Minn.
B. T. Booye, California Packing Corp., Sunnyvale, Calif.
H. L. Cochran, Pomona Products Co., Griffin, Ga.
H. H. Eickhoff, Stokely-Van Camp, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.
J. P. King, Birds Eye-Snider Div. of General Foods Corp., Rochester, N. Y.
L. A. Koritz, California Packing Corp., Rochelle, Ill.
Harry McCartney, Stokely-Van Camp, Inc., Tampa, Fla.
E. W. Montell, Campbell Soup Co., Camden, N. J.
A. D. Radebaugh, Blue Mountain Canneries, Inc., Dayton, Wash.
Donald W. Reed, H. C. Baxter & Bro., Brunswick, Maine.
Kenneth N. Rider, Kenneth N. Rider Co., Inc., Trafalgar, Ind.
R. H. Winters, The Larsen Co., Green Bay, Wis.
George W. Beach, Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago, Ill.

### Resolutions

E. R. Elwell, *Chairman*, Burnham & Morrill Co., Portland, Maine.
Rodney S. Bell, Kuner-Empson Co., Brighton, Colo.
Henry P. Cannon, II, H. P. Cannon & Son, Inc., Bridgeville, Del.
A. D. Elsbarger, Keystone Cooperative Grape Assn., North East, Pa.
William Opitz, Elkhorn Canning Co., Elkhorn, Wis.
A. R. Plummer, Kings County Packing Co., San Francisco, Calif.
E. E. Willkie, Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago, Ill.

### Scientific Research*

H. N. Riley, *Chairman*, H. J. Heinz Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. E. Gray, Barron-Gray Packing Co., San Jose, Calif.
Marc C. Hutchinson, Michigan Fruit Canners, Inc., Fennville, Mich.

* Appointments to the Research Advisory Council to the Scientific Research Committee have not been completed and will be announced in a later issue.

H. J. Humphrey, Birds Eye-Snider Div. of General Foods Corp., New York, N. Y.
J. T. Knowles, Libby, McNeill & Libby, Blue Island, Ill.
Harold S. Marvin, Olympia Canning Co., Olympia, Wash.
Ralph E. Sanborn, California Packing Corp., San Francisco, Calif.
G. C. Scott, Minnesota Valley Canning Co., Le Sueur, Minn.

### Simplification of Containers

H. F. Krimendahl, *Chairman*, Stokely-Van Camp, Inc., Celina, Ohio.
Fred C. Heinz, H. J. Heinz Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. J. Humphrey, Birds Eye-Snider Div. of General Foods Corp., New York, N. Y.
H. E. MacConaughey, Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Ltd., San Francisco, Calif.
Ivan H. Moorhouse, Olympia Canning Co., Olympia, Wash.
Sherlock McKewen, Continental Can Co., New York, N. Y.
G. C. Scott, Minnesota Valley Canning Co., Le Sueur, Minn.
J. A. Stewart, American Can Co., New York, N. Y.
Oliver G. Willits, Campbell Soup Co., Camden, N. J.

### Statistics

Lee A. Taylor, *Chairman*, Empire State Pickling Co., Phelps, N. Y.
M. E. Brooding, California Packing Corp., San Francisco, Calif.
W. F. Dietrich, Minnesota Valley Canning Co., Le Sueur, Minn.
John P. Kraemer, Mammoth Spring Canning Co., Sussex, Wis.
Ivan H. Moorhouse, Olympia Canning Co., Olympia, Wash.
L. L. Recker, Adams Packing Coop., Canning Div., Auburndale, Fla.
J. I. Smith, Jr., Esmeralda Canning Co., Circleville, Ohio.
Clarence M. Walters, Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago, Ill.
Wirt S. Winebrenner, D. E. Winebrenner Co., Inc., Hanover, Pa.

### Taxation

R. D. Robinson, *Chairman*, Dr. Phillips Canning Co., Orlando, Fla.
Walter L. Graefe, Pomona Products Co., Griffin, Ga.
Henry W. Hartle, Owatonna Canning Co., Owatonna, Minn.
W. B. Stokely, Stokely-Van Camp, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.
D. B. Stringham, Royal Canning Corp., Ogden, Utah.

### Traffic

Irving F. Lyons, *Chairman*, California Packing Corp., San Francisco, Calif.
B. M. Angell, Stokely-Van Camp, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.
Arthur C. Schier, General Foods Corp., New York, N. Y.
F. L. Thomas, Wisconsin Canners Assn., Madison, Wis.
G. O. Tong, Minnesota Valley Canning Co., Le Sueur, Minn.
O. H. Weaver, Pomona Products Co., Griffin, Ga.

## SPECIAL COMMITTEES

### Board Apportionment

W. F. Dietrich, *Chairman*, Minnesota Valley Canning Co., Le Sueur, Minn.
E. C. Christensen, Christensen Products Co., Weslaco, Texas.
H. T. Cumming, Curtice Bros. Co., Rochester, N. Y.
R. G. Lucks, California Packing Corp., San Francisco, Calif.
G. B. Morrill, Jr., Burnham & Morrill Co., Portland, Maine.
Chester A. Ray, New Era Canning Co., New Era, Mich.

*Advisory Committee*

E. M. Brennan, P. E. Harris & Co., Dexter-Horton Bldg., Seattle, Wash.
F. A. Blankenship, Good Canning Co., Fort Smith, Ark.
C. E. Lindsey, Lakeland Highlands Canning Co., Highland City, Fla.
Fred Moss, Idaho Canning Co., Payette, Idaho.
Paul H. Wolf, Roach-Indiana Corp., Gwynneville, Ind.

### Building Committee

G. Sherwin Haxton, *Chairman*, Haxton Canning Co., Oakfield, N. Y.
E. B. Cosgrove, Minnesota Valley Canning Co., Le Sueur, Minn.
Ralph O. Dulany, John H. Dulany & Son, Fruitland, Md.
A. W. Eames, California Packing Corp., San Francisco, Calif.
Frank E. Gorrell, National Canners Association, Washington, D. C.
H. E. Gray, Barron-Gray Packing Co., San Jose, California.
Scott A. Holman, Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago, Ill.

### Foreign Trade

Stanley Powell, *Chairman*, California Packing Corp., San Francisco, Calif.
Frank A. Estes, Olympia Canning Co., Olympia, Wash.
George W. Foster, Stokely-Van Camp, Inc., Washington, D. C.
C. E. Lindsey, Lakeland Highlands Canning Co., Highland City, Fla.
A. O. Verbeke, Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago, Ill.
S. Charles Walls, Phillips Packing Co., Cambridge, Md.

### Manpower

John F. McGovern, *Chairman*, Minnesota Valley Canning Co., Le Sueur, Minn.
L. S. Argall, California Packing Corp., Rochelle, Ill.
A. M. Erickson, Barron-Gray Packing Co., San Jose, Calif.
Earl Goelzer, Stokely-Van Camp, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.
Charles Heinz, H. J. Heinz Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
G. J. Hipke, A. T. Hipke & Sons, Inc., New Holstein, Wis.
A. C. Ketzler, Bordo Products Co., Winter Haven, Fla.
Walter W. Maule, Mushroom Cooperative Canning Co., Kennett Square, Pa.

### Planning

H. F. Krimendahl, *Chairman*, Stokely-Van Camp, Inc., Celina, Ohio.
H. K. Bachelder, Ladoga Canning Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
H. J. Barnes, Kaysville Canning Corp., Kaysville, Utah.
H. T. Cumming, Curtice Bros. Co., Rochester, N. Y.
Clinton W. Davis, Portland Packing Co., Portland, Maine.
W. F. Dietrich, Minnesota Valley Canning Co., Le Sueur, Minn.
A. W. Eames, California Packing Corp., San Francisco, Calif.
Walter L. Graefe, Pomona Products Co., Griffin, Ga.
H. E. Gray, Barron-Gray Packing Co., San Jose, Calif.
Fred C. Heinz, H. J. Heinz Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Scott A. Holman, Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago, Ill.
Carl N. Lovegren, United States Products Corp., Ltd., San Jose, Calif.
H. E. MacConaughey, Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Ltd., San Francisco, Calif.
Ivan H. Moorhouse, Olympia Canning Co., Olympia, Wash.
Ralph Polk, Jr., The Polk Co., Tampa, Fla.
James M. Shriver, B. F. Shriver Co., Westminster, Md.
N. O. Sorensen, Country Gardens, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis.
Henry P. Taylor, Taylor & Caldwell, Inc., Walkerton, Va.
Oliver G. Willits, Campbell Soup Co., Camden, N. J.
E. E. Willkie, Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago, Ill.

*Sugar Advisory Committee*

L. S. Argall, California Packing Corp., Rochelle, Ill.
H. E. Gray, Barron-Gray Packing Co., San Jose, Calif.
William Kinnaird, Traverse City Canning Co., Traverse City, Mich.
Robert C. Paulus, Paulus Bros. Packing Co., Salem, Ore.
William H. Ritter, P. J. Ritter Co., Bridgeton, N. J.
Fred Burhans, Jr., Lakeland Highlands Canning Co., Highland City, Fla.

*Tin Advisory Committee*

W. A. Free, Hungerford Packing Co., Hungerford, Pa.
Robert W. Jones, R. W. Jones Canning Co., Arlington, Ind.
P. J. Naeye, Marion Canning Co., Marion, N. Y.
Oliver G. Willits, Campbell Soup Co., Camden, N. J.

## Publication Stresses Values and Growth of Palletization

"Few developments have contributed as much to the successful shipment of goods for war as palletization," *Domestic Commerce*, official publication of the U. S. Department of Commerce, reports. "Applied not only to packaged but to unpackaged goods as well, it saved untold quantities of labor, time, materials, space and money. One must consider the millions of tons shipped to the armed services to appreciate the effects of this technique," an article in the magazine points out.

"An ingenious offshoot of palletizing experienced during the war is the glued pallet load. The trick is to apply narrow strips of adhesive to each fiber box or paper shipping sack to unitize the load by adherence of the packages to one another, minimizing the need for strapping.

"A recent development eliminates the pallets and unitizes by proper stowing the entire load in a boxcar. The low-tensile, but high-shear, strength of the adhesive prevents sidewise or lengthwise shifting of the stowed units yet releases each unit with a single sharp upward blow of the hands. Damage to the fiber box is insignificant. An experimental shipment of bottled goods in fiber boxes showed no breakage; subsequent shipments show no breakage or breakage so small as to be attributable to other causes."

## Use of DDT on Snap Beans

The results of field trials of DDT and Fermate in an area in Michigan where snap beans are a major crop and where anthracnose and leaf hoppers have been common problems are contained in Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station Quarterly Bulletin for February, 1946. In Michigan, the temperature and humidity during the growing season are generally favorable for anthracnose, and in recent years there have been several outbreaks of this disease. Precautions in regard to use of DDT are given in view of possible toxic residues. Treatment resulted in a yield increase of 66.65 bushels per acre.

## Picking Blue Lake Beans

Under wartime conditions bean growers have had to depend more and more on women, children, and older people to pick pole snap beans. The Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station at Corvallis has published Station Circular 166 entitled "Man Labor Requirements for Harvesting Pole Snap Beans in Oregon" which presents data analyzed to show the relative accomplishments of different types of bean pickers according to age, experiments, and sex. The results of this study should be helpful in estimating the labor needs of individual pole bean growers.

## SUPREME COURT DECISION SUGGESTS INVALIDITY OF CERTAIN 1943 OPA PRICES ON CANNED FOOD PRODUCTS

Following is an analysis prepared by the Association's counsel with regard to the Supreme Court decision in the case of *Thomas Paper Stock Co.* v. *Porter*, which may be of considerable historical interest to canners because the Court's decision suggests the possible invalidity of many maximum ceiling prices for canned fruits and vegetables established by the Office of Price Administration under Maximum Price Regulation 306:

On April 22, 1946, the United States Supreme Court invalidated certain price regulations on the ground of OPA's failure to comply with the provisions of the Taft Amendment which became Section 2(j) of the Emergency Price Control Act (*Thomas Paper Stock Company* v. *Porter*, Nos. 67 and 578). This decision is of considerable historical interest to canners because it strongly indicates that many of the maximum prices specified in MPR 306 covering the 1943 pack of canned fruits and vegetables would likewise be held invalid.

It will be recalled that during 1942 and 1943 many dollar and cents ceiling prices were established on the basis of specifications or grades not generally used in an industry or upon voluntary government grades issued by some other government agency and likewise not in general use. When the Emergency Price Control Act was extended in July, 1943, Congress included the Taft Amendment. This prohibited any restriction on the use of trade or brand names and prohibited grade labeling of any commodity. It also prohibited basing the prices upon specifications in standards which were not in general use in the industry affected or lawfully required by another government agency. Lastly, the Taft Amendment required the Administrator to determine, before standardizing any commodity for pricing purposes, that no practicable alternative existed for securing effective price control of such commodity without the use of the particular specifications or standards. (See INFORMATION LETTER for July 10, 1943, page 7751.)

When President Roosevelt signed the OPA bill, he issued a statement pointing out that the Taft Amendment was ambiguous and that he thought the Administrator could standardize, or base prices on standards, in any case where he thought this was absolutely essential to effective price control. (See INFORMATION LETTER for July 24, 1943, page 7780.)

Even on the OPA interpretation of the Taft Amendment, the Administrator was required to find, in any case where prices were based on grades not in previous general use in an industry, that no effective price control could be secured without using such grades for pricing purposes. It was not until September 11, 1943, that OPA amended 250 price regulations to make the necessary findings. In 57 price regulations OPA decided to continue to use standards established by OPA on the ground that no practicable alternative existed for securing effective price control.

In the *Thomas Paper Stock Company* case the company challenged the OPA interpretation of the Taft Amendment. Both the Emergency Court of Appeals and the United States Supreme Court accepted the OPA interpretation that the Administrator could base ceiling prices on grades not in general use in an industry if this was the only effective method of price control. But the Supreme Court held that he had to make a formal finding to this effect and that unless and until he did so the regulation based on such specifications or grades would be illegal. In other words, the Taft Amendment was held not to have legalized previously issued regulations, and any regulation based on specifications or grades, not in general use in an industry, was immediately made illegal until such time as the Administrator made the required finding that use of such grades was essential for price control. Accordingly, the Supreme Court held that between the effective date of the Taft Amendment, July 16, 1943, and September 11, 1943, when the Administrator made the required finding with respect to the regulation involved in the *Thomas Paper Stock Company* case, the regulation was illegal and invalid.

In the case of MPR 306, however, for historical reasons it appears that OPA never made any finding which would have supported its prices based on AMA grades in accordance with the Supreme Court decision.

It will be recalled that MPR 306 and its various amendments specified dollar and cents ceiling prices on the basis of AMA grades for some ten canned products, including grapefruit, red sour cherries, peas, tomatoes, corn, snap beans, spinach, asparagus, and mustard and turnip greens. As first promulgated on January 28, 1943, MPR 306 provided both that the prices should be based on AMA grades and that the grade should be shown on the label. The grade labeling requirement was revoked on May 18, 1943, but the dollar and cents prices were still based upon AMA grades and it was provided that such AMA grades must be shown on the invoice. (See INFORMATION LETTER for May 22, 1943, page 7667.) This requirement was continued as to all items priced on a dollar and cents basis, but by an amendment of January 5, 1944, commercial grades were made controlling for the formula priced products. (See INFORMATION LETTER for January 8, 1944, page 8003.)

When on September 11, 1943, OPA amended existing price regulations to conform with the Taft Amendment, it did not amend MPR 306. Instead, OPA announced that "although he has found that there is no practical alternative to the use of the standards set forth in the regulation, Price Administrator Brown stated that he desired to have a full discussion with the industry of the problems involved. . . . Pending the outcome of this meeting, formal amendment of the preamble of the regulation to include a finding under the Taft Amendment will be withheld." (See INFORMATION LETTER for September 18, 1943, page 7845.)

So far as is known, the required finding with respect to MPR 306 prices based on AMA grades was never made. It also seems clear that by his announcements in 1943 the Price Administrator conceded that such formal finding would have been necessary under the Taft Amendment.

On the basis of the recent Supreme Court decision, it thus appears that the maximum prices covering the 1943 pack which were based on AMA grades were invalid on and after July 16, 1943. Insofar as there remain any pending cases involving alleged violations of such commodities under MPR 306, this decision may have an important effect. Even though invalidity under the Supreme Court's interpretation of the Taft Amendment seems to be clear, numerous procedural complications still exist under the provisions of the Price Act. See *United States* v. *Pepper Bros.*, 142 F. (2d) 340 (1944), and *Utah Junk Company* v. *Porter*, United States Supreme Court, No. 400, decided April 22, 1946. Whether those who made payments for alleged violations of MPR 306 prices based on AMA grades, or who paid judgments based on violations of such ceiling prices, have any recourse is likewise a complicated legal question largely dependent upon the particular facts in each case. It is not believed that any subsidy payments turn upon these questions in view of the provisions of the 1943 subsidy contract.

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### Kentucky Tomato Variety Tests

**Tests of tomato varieties at the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station showed that in the extra early class, Red Cloud, Sioux, and Valiant were equal to or better than Break O'Day, and possessed superior quality. In the midseason class, Garden State, Rutgers, and Marglobe were superior to others tested.**

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### Illinois Canner Dies

**Louis R. Jorgenson, 45, field superintendent for the Milford Canning Co., Milford, Ill., was killed instantly April 13 when a truck he was driving was struck by a train at Milford. He had been with the Milford firm since 1929.**

## "Tie-in" Sales or "Combination" Sales of Canned Foods Are Not Legalized by Decision of Supreme Court in "Chicken Feet" Case

"Tie-in" or "combination" sales of canned foods are not legalized by a recent decision which the U. S. Supreme Court handed down in the case of a poultry dealer, the Office of Price Administration has announced. The Court's decision did not apply to canned foods, and since "tie-in" sales are specifically prohibited by most canned-food price regulations, canners operating under these regulations who engaged in "tie-in" sales may still be prosecuted for violation of the Emergency Price Control Act.

Food Products Regulation 1, for instance, provides in Section 3.12(b) that no one shall evade a maximum price "by tying-requirement or other trade understanding." This provision is made a part of both Supplement 7 and Supplement 13. Maximum Price Regulation 265, covering sales of canned salmon by canners, provides in Section 1364.555 that the maximum prices fixed by the regulation shall not be evaded "by tying-agreements or other trade understanding." These and similar prohibitions against "tie-in" sales are not done away with by the holding of the Supreme Court in the case of *M. Kraus and Bros. Inc.* v. *United States*, OPA explained.

### Kraus Case Explained*

The *Kraus* case, or the so-called "chicken feet" case, involved a wholesale meat and poultry dealer who required his customers to buy chicken feet and chicken skin in order to get turkeys during the Thanksgiving season of 1943. Mr. Kraus was convicted of violation of the Emergency Price Control Act, and his conviction was upheld by the Circuit Court of Appeals. The Government charged that the poultry dealer was guilty of an evasion of the price limitations of MPR 269, the poultry price regulation, because he required the purchase of chicken feet and skin as a necessary condition to obtaining the turkey, a practice commonly known as a "combination sale" or a "tying agreement."

The Supreme Court held that in a criminal case it is necessary to construe strictly the language of the regulation claimed to have been violated. The Court found that the Administrator did not "clearly and unmistakably" prohibit tying agreements in the poultry price regulation as it stood in November, 1943, when the alleged "tie-in" sales were made, and held that the defendant could not be convicted of evading this price regulation if the chicken feet and skin were sold at the ceiling or market price. The Court indicated that the sales would have been in violation of the regulation if it were shown that the chicken feet were either worthless or were sold for more than their market value and sent the case back to the District Court for a new trial on this point.

In a press release on March 26, OPA stated that most price regulations now specifically prohibit "tie-in" sales, whereas the decision in the *Kraus* case applied to a regulation where "tie-in" sales were not specifically prohibited.

* Editor's Note: The above explanation of the *Kraus* case is based on an OPA press release and a legal analysis of the Supreme Court's decision in the case.

## Canners Making Preparations for Hearing on Canned Beans

Many canners of green and wax beans in the different sections of the country are having samples of their beans examined according to the methods suggested by the Food and Drug Administration to see how their packs would be classified under the proposed FDA standards of identity and quality. (See INFORMATION LETTER for April 13, page 163.)

The various State and regional canner associations are assisting canners in gathering data based on the sample examinations. Certain of these associations are preparing to present evidence at the public hearing which will be held May 14, in order to apprise the Federal Security Agency of the conditions that apply in their particular sections, so that these findings will be included in the record for consideration in the formulation of the final standards.

In the meantime, the FDA has advised the N.C.A. that that agency is giving further study to a more complete description of what shall be called a spotted or discolored bean. They probably will recommend that a spot, if it is to be considered objectionable should be definitely dark-colored. For the purpose of establishing the degree of color, the FDA is considering the particular color card, Plate 15, Card 10-E, in the Maerz and Paul, "Dictionary of Color." A spot which is less dark than the color on this particular card would not be counted as objectionable.

It is essential that all of the requirements be stated in definite, clearly understandable terms. They should be based on the condition of the beans in the can without regard to possible causes. Canners are urged to give this matter further study so that a satisfactory description may be incorporated in the standard.

A preliminary meeting probably will be held on May 9 or May 13 in Washington to allow those who plan to testify at the hearing to complete the compilation of the data they plan to use in discussing the proposed FDA standards.

## Congress Summary

With the House in recess until April 30, the Senate during the past week continued to debate the proposed loan to Great Britain, the Senate Banking Committee continued to take testimony on Price Control and Stabilization Acts extension, and the Senate Committee on Education and Labor voted 15 to 2 to report a House bill providing for State administration of the U. S. Employment Service.

The bill (H. R. 4437) to return administration of the employment service to the States, as agreed upon by the Senate committee, would terminate Federal administration by December 31, 1947. It also would provide certain standards in connection with the referral of persons to suitable jobs. Upon substantial non-compliance by a State with the provisions of the Wagner-Peyser Act or the provisions of the bill, the Senate proposal provides for Labor Department administration of the State agency for a three-month period. Following the three-month period, the Labor Department might continue to operate the State service upon request of the governor of the State or by specific Congressional action.

## Brokers' Directory Available

Watson Rogers, president of the National Food Brokers Association, announces that a limited number of copies of the Association's 1946 membership directory is available for distribution to the canning industry.

Copies of the Directory, which is a selective list of more than 1,275 food merchandisers operating in all of the nation's marketing territories, may be obtained without charge by addressing requests to the Naional Food Brokers Association, Suite 843, Munsey Building, Washington 4, D. C.

The Directory also contains detailed information on the types of products handled by each broker, which will afford a guide to canners planning additional sales representation for their lines.

## USDA ISSUES OFFERS FOR CANNED SEA HERRING AND MAINE SARDINES TO BE PURCHASED UNDER SET-ASIDE

The Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has advised the Association that it will receive offers for the sale of canned sea herring and canned Maine sardines required to be set aside in 1946, pursuant to War Food Order 44, or in accordance with subsequent orders.

Purchases will be made by negotiated contracts executed in the name of the Commodity Credit Corporation. The contract terms and conditions are set forth in three separate documents: Form PBT-400, "Standard Contract Conditions" contains conditions which apply to purchases of all commodities; Form SCT-56, "Canned Fish—General Contract Conditions," contains additional terms applying to purchases of all species of canned fish; and Form SCO-56, "Canned Sea Herring and Canned Maine Sardines — Offer of Sale," which details the conditions applying specifically to those types of fish.

Copies of each of these forms were mailed to all canners who expect to operate during 1946 with a request that they submit their proposals as soon as practicable, but in any case not later than June 1, 1946. It is intended that one contract will cover the entire quantity of canned sea herring and canned Maine sardines purchased for delivery to government agencies during the 1946 packing season and only one contract number will be assigned to each canner, USDA explained.

Offers must be submitted on Offer Form SCO-56, in an original and four signed copies, and must be mailed to: Special Commodities Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., at any time prior to but not later than June 1, 1946. Notice of acceptance will be given by telegram filed in Washington, D. C., within 15 days after the date of the offer. A copy of the offer form executed by CCC will be returned for canners' files.

The Department pointed out that it is preferred that both the 9-ounce sardines and the sea herring be packed in tomato sauce, but natural style will be accepted. If packed in tomato sauce there shall be added not less than one-half gallon of tomato sauce, having a specific gravity of 1.045, to a case of 48/300s (300x407) or 48/1 oval cans and proportional quantities in other size cans. All tomato sauce used must comply with the applicable requirements of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act and amendments and regulations thereunder.

It is preferred that all of the deliveries to the Government of 3¼- (or 3½) ounce Maine sardines be packed in oil. Mustard pack will be accepted up to 10 percent of deliveries to CCC and tomato style up to 25 percent of a canner's total deliveries to CCC, the agency stated.

Canners may use any export cases on hand which were originally purchased to fulfill a government contract. It is not necessary to apply Design "C", Form PBR6, to the cases but any cases so marked may be utilized. The offer Form SCO-56 provides two blank columns in which to insert the additional cost of V3c and V3s cases and two additional columns to be used for indicating the cost of other type cases.

The "Notice of Tender of Delivery," Form SCO-56a, is a revision of Form PBO-401a, but it will be used for the same purpose and in the same manner as the old form, USDA said.

Further details with respect to this program may be obtained from M. W. Wallar of the Washington Office, whose telephone number is REpublic 4142, Extension 3559, except that questions pertaining to shipping should be referred to W. E. Austin, Northeast Area Office, Shipping and Storage Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, USDA, 70 State Street, Boston 9, Massachusetts, or to the Shipping and Storage Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, USDA, 150 Broadway, New York, New York.

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## Plan for Allocating Halibut Continued for Another Year

Secretary of the Interior J. A. Krug issued an order April 24 continuing the halibut allocation plan that was in effect last year for another season. The continuance of the plan was made necessary, he announced, because of the maintenance of price ceilings on this species of fish. The purpose of the order is to prevent violations of maximum price regulations between fishermen and dealers and to assure the orderly marketing of halibut within the regular channels of primary distribution, the Secretary said.

Last season the order was administered by the Office of the Coordinator of Fisheries, a wartime agency which has now gone out of existence. This year the Fish and Wildlife Service will administer the allocation plan. H. W. Terhune, Area Coordinator, 421 Bell Street Terminal, Seattle, Wash., will issue permits under the order.

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## Stocks of Frozen Fish Held in Cold Storage Are Reported

Holdings of frozen and cured fish in cold storage on April 1, 1946, totaled 100,559,000 pounds as compared with 117,690,000 pounds on March 1, 1946, and 54,965,000 on April 1, 1945, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The following table lists by varieties the quantities of frozen and cured fish held in cold storage during the respective periods:

| Species | Apr. 1, 1945 *1,000* | Mar. 1, 1946 *1,000* | Apr. 1, 1946 *1,000* |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *lbs.* | *lbs.* | *lbs.* |
| Salt water fish: | | | |
| Bait and animal food | 2,636 | 2,754 | 4,076 |
| Bluefish | 60 | 142 | 100 |
| Butterfish | 102 | 391 | 267 |
| Cod, haddock, hake, pollock, whole | 865 | 1,912 | 1,692 |
| Croakers | 232 | 497 | 417 |
| Eels | 106 | 214 | 177 |
| Fillets (miscellaneous) | 5,457 | 14,772 | 14,267 |
| Flounders (inc. fillets) | 638 | 2,218 | 2,012 |
| Halibut | 1,612 | 4,270 | 2,340 |
| Herring, sea | 642 | 645 | 768 |
| Mackerel (Boston) (inc. fillets) | 1,492 | 5,264 | 3,694 |
| Mullet | 229 | 2,224 | 1,597 |
| Sablefish (black cod) | 1,630 | 2,774 | 2,136 |
| Salmon (all species) | 2,778 | 10,200 | 6,910 |
| Scup (porgies) | 324 | 1,000 | 914 |
| Sea trout (weakfish, gray and spotted) | 123 | 1,044 | 868 |
| Shad and shad roe | 321 | 341 | 283 |
| Smelts (sea) | 1,552 | 1,781 | 1,989 |
| Swordfish | 212 | 1,181 | 867 |
| Whiting (inc. fillets) | | | |
| Miscellaneous salt water fish | 2,399 | 8,763 | 6,157 |
| | 5,687 | 10,815 | 10,114 |
| Fresh water fish: | | | |
| Bait and animal food | 716 | 1,301 | 1,336 |
| Blue pike and sauger (inc. fillets) | 250 | 299 | 207 |
| Catfish and bullheads | 39 | 277 | 210 |
| Chubs | 121 | 709 | 529 |
| Lake herring and cisco (inc. fillets) | 489 | 3,478 | 3,245 |
| Lake trout | 602 | 479 | 832 |
| Pickerel, jacks or yellow jacks | 267 | 182 | 202 |
| Sturgeon and spoonbill cat | 34 | 42 | 28 |
| Suckers | 110 | 33 | 31 |
| Tullibee | 365 | 682 | 491 |
| Yellow perch (inc. fillets) | 34 | 85 | 53 |
| Yellow pike (or walleye) (inc. fillets) | 76 | 182 | 234 |
| Whitefish | 1,401 | 1,492 | 1,873 |
| Miscellaneous fresh water fish | 611 | 1,020 | 864 |
| Shellfish: | | | |
| Lobster tails (spiny lobster) | 142 | 367 | 420 |
| Scallops | 399 | 607 | 460 |
| Shrimp | 4,078 | 11,629 | 8,696 |
| Squid | 221 | 1,385 | 852 |
| Miscellaneous shellfish | 709 | 1,606 | 1,443 |
| Frozen fish, total | 39,830 | 99,051 | 82,942 |
| Cured fish, total | 15,135 | 18,639 | 17,617 |
| Total, all fish | 54,965 | 117,690 | 100,559 |

## Wholesale Distributors Show Slight Increase in 1946 Stocks

Wholesale distributors' (including chain store warehouses) stocks amounted to 68,515,000 cases on March 1, 1946, as compared with 53,635,000 cases on the same date a year earlier and 62,957,000 cases on March 1, 1943, the U. S. Department of Commerce reported this week. A breakdown of the Department's report by individual commodities is shown in the following table *(Basis 2½/2½'s for fruits; 2½/2's for other items)*:

| Commodities | Mar. 1, 1943 | Mar. 1, 1945 | Mar. 1, 1946 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *1,000 cases* | *1,000 cases* | *1,000 cases* |
| Fruits: | | | |
| Apples and crabapples | 544 | 199 | 158 |
| Applesauce | 784 | 781 | 188 |
| Apricots | 528 | 1,127 | 346 |
| Berries | 291 | 30 | 24 |
| Cherries, red sour | 310 | 92 | 6 |
| Cherries, other | 212 | 126 | 8 |
| Cranberries and sauce | 194 | 50 | 107 |
| Figs | (1)266 | 163 | 73 |
| Grapefruit segments | 170 | (2) | 172 |
| Mixed fruits | 1,208 | 385 | 440 |
| Peaches | 3,819 | 775 | 1,689 |
| Pears | 1,372 | 267 | 973 |
| Pineapple | 1,069 | 269 | 699 |
| Plums and prunes | 357 | 422 | 566 |
| Total fruits | 11,124 | 4,686 | 5,458 |
| Juices: | | | |
| Apple | 782 | (3) | 404 |
| Apricot, peach and pear | 150 | (3) | 17 |
| Grape | 464 | 205 | 127 |
| Grapefruit | 5,208 | 3,837 | 3,901 |
| Orange | (3) | 982 | 2,250 |
| Orange and grapefruit, blended | 684 | 657 | 1,405 |
| Pineapple | 742 | 96 | 444 |
| Prune | 123 | 352 | 563 |
| Other fruit and berry | 41 | (3) | 109 |
| Tomato | 5,685 | 5,542 | 5,522 |
| Vegetable combinations | 575 | 270 | 286 |
| Other vegetable juices | (3) | (3) | 116 |
| Total juices | 14,454 | 11,941 | 15,144 |
| Vegetables, seasonal: | | | |
| Asparagus | 745 | 340 | 132 |
| Beans, green and wax | 4,236 | 4,523 | 4,313 |
| Beans, lima | 437 | 123 | 199 |
| Beets | 1,731 | 1,444 | 1,889 |
| Carrots | 410 | 428 | 963 |
| Corn | 5,810 | 7,038 | 8,303 |
| Greens, leafy | (3) | 453 | 1,193 |
| Mixed vegetables | 400 | 357 | 875 |
| Peas | 4,531 | 3,917 | 8,738 |
| Pumpkin and squash | 293 | 540 | 336 |
| Spinach | 801 | 1,820 | 1,659 |
| Tomatoes | 7,418 | 4,446 | 2,465 |
| Total seasonal vegetables | 26,812 | 25,429 | 31,065 |
| Vegetables, nonseasonal: | | | |
| Beans, dry | 296 | 2,954 | 3,686 |
| Potatoes, sweet | (1) | (3) | 859 |
| Potatoes, white | (1) | (3) | 1,311 |
| Sauerkraut | 488 | (3) | 1,311 |
| Soup, tomato | (4) | 1,858 | 1,568 |
| Soups, all other | 3,985 | 1,338 | 2,648 |
| Tomato catsup and chili sauce | 1,185 | 1,519 | 1,169 |
| Tomato paste | (3) | 769 | 937 |
| Tomato sauce | 1,348 | 710 | 786 |
| Tomato pulp and puree | 1,257 | 1,387 | 1,472 |
| Other vegetables | 1,239 | (3) | 359 |
| Total nonseasonal vegetables | 9,798 | 10,535 | 16,106 |
| Baby foods: | | | |
| Custards | 32 | 82 | 179 |
| Fruits | 170 | 312 | 585 |
| Meats | 146 | 187 | 356 |
| Vegetables | 421 | 463 | 645 |
| Total baby foods | 769 | 1,044 | 1,765 |
| Total canned foods | 62,957 | 53,635 | 68,515 |

[1] Figs and other fruits reported together. [2] Orange juice and orange and grapefruit juices combined reported together. [3] Vegetable juice combinations and other vegetable juices reported together. [4] Soups reported only in total. [5] Tomato paste and tomato sauce reported as one total. [6] Not available. [7] Not shown separately.

## USDA Meat Board Report

Meat production under Federal inspection for the week ended April 20 totaled 221,000,000 pounds, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture Meat Board. This production was 6 percent less than the 234,000,000 pounds in the preceding week and 17 percent below the 265,000,000 pounds produced during the corresponding week of last year.

## Sweet Potato Pack for 1945

The record 1945 canned sweet potato pack totaled 3,074,000 cases, basis No. 2's, and was nearly double the 1944 pack of 1,680,000 cases, basis No. 2's, the N.C.A. Division of Statistics reported this week. The previous record pack was established when a total of 1,991,000 cases, basis No. 2's, were canned. The 1945 sweet potato pack by style of pack and can sizes, together with comparisons of last year's production, is shown below:

1945 SWEET POTATO PACK

| Can sizes | Solid | Syrup | Vacuum |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Cases* | *Cases* | *Cases* |
| No. 2 | 21,953 | 3,272 | 3,050 |
| No. 2½ | 431,858 | 1,067,661 | ..... |
| No. 3 vacuum | ..... | 114,387 | 499,181 |
| No. 10 | 91,547 | 28,826 | ..... |
| Miscellaneous | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 545,358 | 1,214,146 | 502,231 |

1944 SWEET POTATO PACK

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 2 | 5,500 | ..... | ..... |
| No. 2½ | 405,214 | 433,644 | 194,044 |
| No. 3 vacuum | ..... | 63,242 | 44,950 |
| No. 10 | 9,928 | 22,507 | 6,000 |
| Miscellaneous | ..... | 337 | ..... |
| Total | 420,642 | 519,730 | 244,994 |

## Pineapple Official Promoted

Edwin B. Woodworth, who prior to the war was Southwestern division sales manager for the Hawaiian Pineapple Co. Ltd., has been elected assistant vice president of that firm. He has been assigned to the Dole sales headquarters in San Francisco, Calif.

## 1945-46 Cranberry Pack

The following table compares the 1945-46 and 1944-45 packs of cranberries and cranberry sauce by can sizes:

| Can size | Number per case | 1944–45 *Cases* | 1945–46 *Cases* |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 300 | 24 | 1,000,925 | 2,492,330 |
| No. 10 | 6 | 35,660 | 73,558 |
| Misc. tin | .. | ..... | 29,218 |
| Misc. glass | .. | ..... | 190,513 |
| Misc. tin and glass | .. | * 509,096 | ..... |
| Total | | 1,545,681 | 2,785,619 |

* Includes 433,364 16-oz. glass.

## J. R. Cuykendall Dies at 91

J. R. Cuykendall, 91, one of the top production men in the canning industry during the era when machine operations were replacing hand methods, died April 3 at Fremont, Minn., after one week's illness. For many years he was superintendent and general manager of the Hoopeston (Ill.) Canning Company and was a strong influence in winning for the Hoopeston region its reputation for packing high-grade corn. As World War I ended Mr. Cuykendall was preparing to go to France to manage a huge canning plant for the Government, a plant that would have packed 1,000,000 cans of pork and beans daily for the Army.

Born at Newburgh, N. Y., in 1855, Mr. Cuykendall operated a cannery in Canada before going to the Middle West which was to be the region in which he met with his greatest success.

## Processing Bulletin Revised

The sixth edition of N.C.A. Bulletin 26-L, "Processes for Low-Acid Canned Foods in Metal Containers," came off the press this week and has been mailed to each member of the Association. Additional copies will be furnished on request.

The last previous edition was issued in 1942, and due to heavy demand, the supply has been exhausted for some time. Because of its nature this bulletin is made available to all canners without restriction, in the interest of public health.

Information gained on suitable processes since 1942 has been incorporated in the new edition, and the explanatory text has been rewritten and amplified. The sections on retort equipment and venting, in particular, are considerably more detailed than in previous issues.

## BEETS FOR CANNING

### USDA Reports Indicate That 1946 Acreage Is 3% Less Than 1945

According to reports received by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics from canners of beets containing information on the acreage intended for 1946, plantings this year may be about 3 percent less than the 1945 planted acreage. The total of 19,690 acres intended for 1946 is slightly less than the 20,230 acres planted in 1945 but is considerably above the 10-year (1935-44) average of 14,340 acres.

Loss of acreage planted to beets for canning has averaged 9.4 percent annually during the past 10 years. A total of 19,690 acres would result in about 17,800 acres for harvest if the loss in 1946 is about average. The revised estimate of acreage harvested in 1945 is 18,300 acres and the 10-year (1935-44) average is 13,160 acres.

The following table shows the acreages which would result if these early April intentions to contract and plant beets are carried out in 1946. Since these plans may be modified before plantings are actually made, they are not to be considered as estimates of the acreage planted for this season, but a measure of the acreage which canners will attempt to contract or grow in 1946:

| States | 1945 planted *Acres* | 1946 intended *Acres* |
|---|---|---|
| New York | 6,250 | 5,900 |
| New Jersey | 600 | 600 |
| Indiana | 270 | 200 |
| Michigan | 1,400 | 1,600 |
| Wisconsin | 6,300 | 5,700 |
| Oregon | 2,200 | 2,400 |
| Other States | 3,210 | 3,290 |
| Total | 20,230 | 19,690 |

## Reported Intended 1946 Kraut Acreage Less Than Last Year

The acreage of cabbage that kraut packers intend to contract for 1946, including packers' own plantings, is 150 acres less than was contracted for 1945 according to a report issued April 25 by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Should these early-season intentions be carried out, the acreage planted under contract for the 1946 season would be 11,050 acres compared with 11,200 acres in 1945 and an average of 9,760 acres for the preceding 10-year (1935-44) period.

At this time, USDA reports information is not available regarding the tonnage of cabbage that kraut packers *intend to* purchase in 1946 on the open market. The following table shows the acreage that kraut packers *intend to contract* and plant for this season with comparable data for earlier years. Since these early season plans may be modified before plantings are actually made, this report is *not* an estimate of the acreage finally planted or contracted for 1946.

## CUCUMBERS FOR PICKLES

### Increase in Acreage Is Indicated by Reports to Government

Indications are that 1946 acreage in cucumbers for pickles will be about 17 percent over the acreage in 1945, or the basis of intentions reported by pickle packers in April to the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. If these tentative plans are carried out this year, the acreage planted in the United States to cucumbers for pickles will total 138,830 acres, compared with 118,810 acres planted in 1945 and a 10-year (1935-44) average of 102,250 acres. These 1946 acreage intentions are 12 percent above the previous record high in 1942 when 124,290 acres were planted.

Abandonment of acreage planted to cucumbers for pickles as a result of unfavorable growing conditions has averaged about 10 percent annually for the past 10 years. If this loss of planted acreage is assumed for 1946, a planting of 138,830 acres will result in about 124,950 acres for harvest. This compares with 103,280 acres harvested in 1945 and the 10-year (1935-44) average of 91,520 acres.

The following table shows, by States, the acreage which would result if pickle packers' April intentions for 1946 are finally carried out. Modifications in these plans may be made before planting is finally carried out. The figures shown for the different States are given as a measure of the acreage of cucumbers which pickle packers will attempt to contract for or grow in 1946:

| States | 1945 planted *Acres* | 1946 intended *Acres* |
|---|---|---|
| Massachusetts | 900 | 1,100 |
| New York | 1,000 | 1,300 |
| Ohio | 2,000 | 2,400 |
| Indiana | 6,000 | 7,200 |
| Illinois | 1,100 | 1,300 |
| Michigan | 34,100 | 40,200 |
| Wisconsin | 19,200 | 22,100 |
| Minnesota | 2,100 | 2,300 |
| Iowa | 1,600 | 1,700 |
| Missouri | 1,600 | 2,000 |
| Maryland | 4,200 | 4,800 |
| Delaware | 2,300 | 2,300 |
| Virginia | 5,000 | 6,000 |
| North Carolina | 8,600 | 10,000 |
| South Carolina | 3,000 | 4,000 |
| Georgia | 4,980 | 5,300 |
| Louisiana | 350 | 600 |
| Texas | 2,300 | 2,600 |
| Colorado | 1,650 | 2,300 |
| Washington | 1,000 | 900 |
| Oregon | 1,800 | 2,000 |
| California | 3,340 | 3,700 |
| Other States | 10,600 | 12,000 |
| Total | 118,810 | 138,830 |

## Intended Pimiento Acreage

If pimiento packers in California and Georgia carry out their April plans, the 1946 acreage in these States will total 12,980 acres, or about 46 percent above the 1945 plantings of 8,880 acres, according to the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. However, these 1946 acreage intentions fall by nearly 10 percent to equal the 10-year (1935-44) average planted acreage of 14,620 acres.

The following table shows the acreage of pimientos intended for 1946 in California and Georgia:

| States | 1945 planted *Acres* | 1946 intended *Acres* |
|---|---|---|
| California | 380 | 480 |
| Georgia | 8,500 | 12,500 |
| Total | 8,880 | 12,980 |

## 1945 Pack of Canned Spinach and Other Greens

The 1945 pack of canned spinach, which totaled 8,637,000 cases, basis No. 2's, was slightly smaller than the 1944 pack of 9,957,000 cases, according to the N.C.A. Division of Statistics.

In addition to canned spinach, the pack of turnip greens, mustard greens, and other greens in 1945 totaled 2,619,965 actual cases of which 1,721,479 were 24/2's; 517,580 were 24/2½'s; and 380,906 were 6/10's. The pack of other greens was 1,233,777 actual cases in 1944.

The following table shows the spinach pack by States and can sizes and is a summary of reports from all canners known to have packed spinach during the 1945 season:

| States | 24/2 *Cases* | 24/2½ *Cases* | 6/10 *Cases* | Total *Cases* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 45,080 | 32,670 | 48,356 | 126,106 |
| Maryland and Delaware | 249,777 | 143,310 | 184,776 | 577,863 |
| Missouri and Arkansas | 2,252,735 | 239,529 | 435,891 | 2,928,155 |
| Texas and Oklahoma | 435,256 | 65,371 | 96,058 | 596,685 |
| California | 481,387 | 983,283 | 1,082,262 | 2,546,932 |
| Other States | 256,608 | 146,297 | 92,897 | 495,802 |
| Total | 3,720,843 | 1,610,460 | 1,940,240 | 7,271,543 |

## ACREAGE FOR TOMATOES

### Increases Over Last Year Indicated in USDA April Report

Increases over last year in the acreages of tomatoes for processing are indicated for all groups of States except the South Atlantic region, states the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Reports from processors on their plans early in April indicate a 6 percent larger acreage for the United States in 1946 than was planted in 1945—a total of 612,450 acres this year, compared with 578,650 acres last year. This intended acreage is 23 percent above the 1935-44 average of 496,300 acres planted, and has been exceeded only in 1942, when 627,100 acres were planted. This prospect is based on intentions-to-plant reports and is not an estimate of the acreage that will actually be planted, inasmuch as processors may alter their plans before planting time.

During the period 1935-44, an average of about 5 percent of the planted acreage was abandoned. Should the intended acreage actually be planted and abandonment be about average, approximately 582,000 acres would be harvested this year compared with 545,350 acres in 1945 and the 10-year average of 470,000 acres. A yield equal to the United States 10-year average (4.98 tons) would produce a crop of 3,050,000 tons on the acreage intended for 1946—14 percent greater than in 1945 and 30 percent above average, but 4 percent less than the crop of 1942.

By sections of the country, the greatest percentage increase is indicated for the South Central States, with especially heavy increases in Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kentucky, and Tennessee. Texas also shows a moderate increase. The important North Central group, which grows approximately one-third of the total acreage, expects a 12 percent increase. Missouri, Ohio and Michigan show the heaviest percentage increases, but Indiana, Illinois and Iowa also indicate moderate increases. A slight reduction is shown for Wisconsin. A 5 percent increase is shown in the North Atlantic States—8 percent for New York, 6 percent for Pennsylvania and 2 percent for New Jersey. In the Western States a 2 percent increase is in prospect. An especially heavy percentage increase is expected in Colorado. Each State in the South Atlantic group shows a reduction from 1945 and acreage for the group is below the 10-year average. Most of the reduction below average is the result of a declining acreage in Maryland.

The following table shows the 1946 intentions to plant, as compared with actual plantings in 1945, by States:

| States | 1945 planted | 1946 intended |
|---|---|---|
| | *Acres* | *Acres* |
| New York | 25,700 | 27,800 |
| New Jersey | 38,000 | 38,800 |
| Pennsylvania | 34,300 | 36,300 |
| Ohio | 29,600 | 35,500 |
| Indiana | 113,600 | 122,700 |
| Illinois | 11,600 | 12,200 |
| Michigan | 7,000 | 8,000 |
| Wisconsin | 1,900 | 1,800 |
| Iowa | 3,300 | 3,400 |
| Missouri | 14,000 | 18,900 |
| Delaware | 15,000 | 13,500 |
| Maryland | 49,000 | 46,600 |
| Virginia | 37,000 | 34,800 |
| South Carolina | 4,000 | 3,000 |
| Florida | 2,300 | 2,000 |
| Kentucky | 4,000 | 4,800 |
| Tennessee | 6,800 | 8,000 |
| Arkansas | 18,600 | 25,500 |
| Oklahoma | 2,000 | 2,600 |
| Texas | 22,160 | 24,400 |
| Colorado | 5,600 | 6,600 |
| Utah | 8,000 | 8,000 |
| California | 120,800 | 123,000 |
| Other States | 4,390 | 4,250 |
| Total | 578,650 | 612,450 |

## Forthcoming Meetings

April 30—Wisconsin Canners Safety Institute, Shroeder Hotel, Milwaukee.
May 1—Wisconsin Canners Association, General Meeting, Milwaukee.
May 6-8—American Spice Trade Association, 40th Annual Meeting, Hotel Astor, New York, N. Y.
June 2-4—Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, 36th Annual Convention, Drake Hotel, Chicago.
June 3—Michigan Canners Association, Spring Meeting, Traverse City.
June 17—Mayonnaise and Salad Dressing Manufacturers Association, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.
June 17-19—Grocery Manufacturers of America, Mid-year Meeting, Shawnee-on-the-Delaware, Pa.
June 20—National Pickle Packers Association, Mid-year Meeting, Bismarck Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
July 10-20—Indiana Canners Association, Technicians' School, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.
December 10-11—Ohio Canners' Association, Annual Convention, Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus.

## Outlook for Netherlands Tin and Black Pepper Is Gloomy

Early resumption of sizeable shipments of tin and black pepper from the Netherland East Indian island of Sumatra are not likely, according to a report issued this week by the Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce. Political unrest, financial instability, lack of equipment and trained labor are delaying revival of Sumatra's production.

Although more than eight months have passed since Japan surrendered, high-grade Sumatran tin ores have been shipped only in small amounts, while black pepper grown in the island is not yet available to the world market.

Investments there in rubber plantations by United States companies alone amounted to more than $30,000,000 just before the war.

### Tin Outlook

Before the war, about one-fifth of the world's supply of tin came from three small islands off the coast of southeast Sumatra — Banka, Billiton and Sinkep—but the Dutch destroyed many of the mine installations before they retreated. Little information has come from Banka, the most important producer, where tin production was entirely Government operated before the war. Operations have begun on a small scale at Sinkep, where prewar output was not large.

Billiton's deep mines are not working. Some hoisting gear and parts of the ore-dressing plant were removed as well as a large part of the electrical equipment.

### Not Shipping Pepper

Pepper gardens in the Lampong Districts of South Sumatra, the most important pepper-producing area in the world, are said to be in poor condition. The vines have not been cut or cleared, and in many cases the pepper pods have not been collected. Stocks of pepper are all in the hands of Arabian and Chinese middlemen, according to late reports.

Before the war, the United States consumed more than 15,000 tons of pepper annually. This year's production in Sumatra will not reach a third of the 1939 crop, when the island produced 66,000 tons. Even the 1947 crop will be only half as large as the 1939 crop.

New vines will be planted, but they will not come into production for three years, and will not reach full maturity for seven or eight years. There is little hope that abundant supplies of Sumatran pepper will be available before 1950.

## Bolivia Plans Tin Smelter

According to reports received by the Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce, the Bolivian Banco Minero is advancing funds for the construction of a tin smelter at Oruro. Orders for some machinery for the new project have already been placed in Argentina.

## New Association Members

The following firms have been admitted into membership in the Association since March 16, 1946:

• •

Atlantic Coast Fisheries Co., Boston, Mass.
Beaver Valley Canning Co., Grimes, Iowa
Beckman & Gast Co., The, St. Henry, Ohio
Best-Ever Packing Co., Los Angeles, Calif.
Brown Canning Co., Inc., Snow Hill, Md.
Fresh Canning Co., Inc., Spiro, Okla.
Golden Gate Products, Berkeley, Calif.
Kenai Packing Co., Inc., Seattle, Wash.
Keystone Packing Co., Ilwaco, Wash.
Northern Oyster Co., Oysterville, Wash.
Orcas Canning Corp., Seattle, Wash.
Rokeach & Sons, Inc. of New Jersey, I., Farmingdale, N. J.
Specialty Processors, Inc., Seattle, Wash.
West Foods, Salem, Ore.

## Agencies Consider New Plans For Obtaining Labor Housing

Representatives of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, War Department, National Housing Agency, United States Employment Service, Department of Agriculture, and War Assets Administration met and discussed on April 24 the problem of obtaining housing and mess facilities for transient canning and agricultural labor this year. War Department and War Assets Administration officials, it is reported, stated that sufficient equipment to take care of such workers is available provided arrangements can be made to assure canners of the opportunity to purchase their requirements.

The Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion is now attempting to work out a program with the Civilian Production Administration, the War Assets Administration, and the Army, the Association is informed, under which canners will be able to buy surplus Army equipment. However, if such a program cannot be worked out, a reinstatement of the loan programs of the past few years will be considered, it was said. In this connection, the Association wrote the Secretary of War on April 22 requesting that the loan program be reinstated.

The meeting of April 24 resulted from a discussion of the problem with various government representatives on April 10 and a letter the Association wrote NHA on April 2.

## Italian Food Packs Reported

The Food Processing Section of the Allied Commission forecast that the 1946 production of processed food (except jam) for all Italy would be 86,000 metric tons, including 55,000 tons of tomatoes, paste and peeled; 14,000 tons of canned vegetables; 2,700 tons of dehydrated vegetables; 6,300 tons of fish, oils, and sauces; and 8,000 tons of salted fish. Production in 1945 is estimated at 43,900 metric tons, comprising 29,000 tons of tomato paste, 10,000 tons of canned vegetables, 500 tons of dehydrated vegetables, 3,000 tons of salted fish, and 1,400 tons of fish processed in oils and sauces.

Estimated production of jam in 1945 amounted to 25,100 metric tons, compared with 98,000 metric tons in 1942. The Food Processing Section of the Allied Commission forecast of the 1946 jam production (65,000 metric tons) is based on the fact that 32,500 metric tons of sugar will be available from imports, UNRRA, and domestic production.

## USDA to Sell Canned Pickles

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced the contemplated sale of 64,076 actual cases of canned pickles packed in 6-1 gal., 6/10's, and 24/2½'s. Offers to purchase any or all of the pickles must be received by the Contracts and Records Division, Fruit and Vegetable Branch (PMA), U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., not later than 5 p.m., EST., May 9, 1946.

## Greece Drops Import Licenses

The government of Greece no longer requires an import license for certain commodities, the Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce, has reported. Included in the exemption are foodstuffs, footwear, clothing, industrial raw materials, building materials, medical supplies, agricultural machinery and implements, pesticides, machinery, automotive parts and tires.

## British Columbia Pilchard Pack

In 1945, British Columbia fishermen landed 34,302 green tons of pilchards, the U. S. Department of Commerce has announced. Production from this catch comprised 5,880 tons of meal, 1,172,676 imperial gallons of oil, and a pack of 75,724 cases. The 1944 catch of 59,030 green tons produced 10,009 tons of meal, 1,977,610 imperial gallons of oil, and a pack of 92,882 cases.

Part of Canada's pilchard-meal production is used in the Dominion, but the bulk is exported to the United States. In normal times, exports of pilchard oil go chiefly to Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

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